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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1874. NO. 238.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers published at Pittsburgh, Pa.

1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether the office is called or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT called up the House bill to provide for the sale of the present United States Marine Hospital site, and the purchase of a new site and the erection thereon of a new Marine Hospital in Pittsburgh. Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House Tariff bill with sundry amendments, and said it was manifest that the bill could not be passed in the shape in which it came from the House. The Committee on Finance had added no new matter to it, but proposed to strike out various sections, one of which was that imposing a tax on the sale of coin, bonds and other securities. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. PRATT said that at the instance of an old friend, a citizen of Ohio, formerly a member of this body, and once ex-presiding officer, he desired to call up the Senate bill to amend the act in relation to the survey of certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad. He said the charter of that road provided that a certain quantity of land on each side of the road should be conveyed to the road, some ten millions of dollars were due under this clause, but had been withheld by the government on account of a clause in the sundry appropriation bill of 1870, which required the cost of the survey to be paid by the company. This proviso was in direct contravention to the original charter, and why it was put in an appropriation bill he was at a loss to understand.

Mr. DAVIS said he understood that seven or eight hundred thousand dollars were involved in this bill, and all railroads receiving public lands heretofore, had paid the cost of surveys. He saw no reason why this road should be made an exception to the rule, and inquired why the bill could not be amended so as to extend the same relief to other roads.

Mr. PRATT said that if amended it would probably fall on account of want of time. The bill was then passed without amendment.

Mr. ALCORN, of Mississippi, called up the House bill to provide for the appointment of a commission of engineers to investigate and report upon a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river, subject to inundation. Passed.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the resolution instructing that Committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of navy yards and naval hospitals, with a resolution directing the committee to continue their investigation during recess and that they be authorized to visit the navy yards and naval hospitals on the Atlantic coast and that the Secretary of the Navy furnish facilities for the committee to visit navy yards and hospitals. Agreed to.

Mr. ALCORN, from the Select Committee on Mississippi Levees, reported a bill for the relief of the overflowed levee districts of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. Placed on the calendar.

The morning hour having expired, the CHAIR called up unfinished business, being the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, to the amendment of Mr. Frelinghuysen, providing that that amendment shall apply only to documents ordered to be printed by either House of Congress previous to the passage of the act.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN accepted the amendment, and the question then recurred on his amendment as amended, which dispenses with the prepayment requisite and provides that public documents may be sent through the mails at a rate of postage not to exceed twenty-five cents for each volume, to be paid by the person receiving the same, and authorizes the Postmaster General to sell, after thirty days, all public documents which have accumulated.

Mr. THURMAN moved to allow the *Congressional Record*, or any part thereof, to go free upon being stamped with the words "Congressional Record" upon the wrapper. Agreed to—yeas 28, nays 27.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Frelinghuysen as amended, it was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 20.

Mr. RAMSEY submitted an amendment to that of Mr. Sherman, adopted yesterday, so as to provide that so much of the act as fixes the rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals shall not take effect until the 1st of January next. Agreed to.

Mr. ROBERTSON submitted an amendment that the act to abolish the franking privilege be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the franking privilege, as the same existed prior to the passage of that act, be, and the same is hereby restored. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 34.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive appropriation bill made a report. In reply to a question from Mr. Anthony, he said the bill as agreed upon by the conference increased the salaries of several employees of the House. In regard to the Congressional Printer, the present provision to the effect remained an officer of the Senate, as at present, but when a vacancy occurs in that office it shall be filled by the appointment of the President. The clerical force in the Departments, cut down by the House, had been largely restored. Nevertheless there was a reduction of over $100,000 as compared with the bill when reported to the Senate. The report was agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the payment of claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission. Agreed to—yeas 40, nays 15.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. By the terms of the report, the House agrees to the Senate amendment which fixes the fee of pension agents at twenty-five cents for preparing vouchers and administering oaths.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on the Library, reported back favorably on the bill for the relief of Mercy Ann Hall, widow of Capt. C. F. Hall. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. BOUTWELL called up the House bill repealing all revenue tax on savings banks having no capital and on investments or deposits made solely for the benefit of depositors. Passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee of Investigation of the Affairs of the District of Columbia, reported from the Joint Committee yesterday for the government of the District of Columbia. Mr. Wilson proceeded to advocate his bill, and to answer various objections to it.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, asked why in the provision for taxation, personal estate was not to be taxed.

Mr. WILSON said that all explanations on that point would be made by its colleague in the committee, Mr. Bass.

Mr. FORT raised the point of order, that the bill should be first considered in Committee of the Whole. Overruled.

Mr. BECK intimated that he wished to offer an amendment to reduce the rate of taxation from three to two per cent. in the city of Washington, and from $2 50 to $2 in Georgetown, and in the District generally to one dollar. The rates now prescribed, he said, would amount to confiscation in many cases.

Mr. WILSON replied, that if the gentleman from Kentucky knew exactly the financial condition of the District, he would find that the committee did not propose any more tax than was necessary.

Mr. FORT wished to have the bill amended so as to make personal property taxable.

Mr. CHIPMAN, Delegate from the District, protested against the consideration of the District government without its representative having any opportunity to offer amendments.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. SPEER understood that the bill released the District from its bond.

Mr. CHIPMAN understood, on the contrary, that it riveted the bonds.

Mr. WILSON proceeded with a review of the whole subject and in advocacy of its bill. There was no difference of opinion, he said, in the select committee as to the necessity of a change in the management of the affairs of the District. The evidence showed that the District was utterly bankrupt, many of the employees of the District government having been without their pay since November last.

Mr. NIBLACK asked whether the committee had recommended any censure or punishment of those who had been guilty of negligence or fraud in connection with the District government.

Mr. WILSON replied in the negative, and said that it was not within the province of the committee to do so.

Mr. GARFIELD asked whether there was any provision in the bill for fixing the exact proportion of the expenditures of the District government which the United States ought to pay.

Mr. WILSON replied that the Commissioners provided for in the bill were required to prepare and submit to Congress their views on that subject, and it was for Congress, ultimately, to say what proportion the United States should pay.

Mr. LAWRENCE asked whether the bill committed Congress to the endorsement of the District debt.

Mr. WILSON replied that it did not. Commenting upon the manner in which the accounts of the Treasurer and of the Auditor were kept, he said that the Treasurer kept no cash account, nothing but the stubs of his checks, and they hardly ever corresponded with the amount which he had credited to himself in his report.

Mr. COBURN inquired as to the amount of the variation.

Mr. WILSON replied that no one could tell anything about it, and, therefore, the committee had put in the sixth section of the bill, a provision whereby the accounts of those two officers should be carefully and thoroughly overhauled.

Mr. BASS followed in further explanation of the bill.

At the close of Mr. Bass' remarks, Mr. WILSON moved the previous question on the passage of the bill. Seconded—94 to 70.

The main question was then ordered—yeas 134, nays 11—and the bill passed by a vote of 216 yeas to 25 nays.

Mr. ORTH, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following resolution, which was adopted without discussion:

WHEREAS, War is at all times destructive of the material interests of a people, demoralizing in its tendencies and at variance with enlightened public sentiment; and

WHEREAS, Differences between nations should, in the interest of humanity and fraternity, be adjusted, if possible, by international arbitration; therefore

Resolved, That the people of the United States, being devoted to the policy of peace with all mankind, enjoying its blessings and hoping for its permanence and its universal adoption, hereby, through their representatives in Congress, recommend such arbitration as a national substitute for war, and they further recommend to the treaty-making power of the government to provide, if practicable, that hereafter, in treaties made between the United States and foreign powers, war shall not be declared by either of the contracting parties against the other until efforts shall have been made to adjust all alleged causes and difficulty by impartial arbitration.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in the impeachment case of Judge Durrell, of Louisiana, with resolutions, first, that Judge Durrell be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors; second, that a committee of two be appointed by the House to go to the Senate and, in the name of the House of Representatives, impeach him and inform the Senate that the House will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment and make good the same, and demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of Judge Durrell to answer such impeachment; and, third, that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare articles of impeachment, with power to send for persons and papers and to take testimony.

Mr. TREMAINE presented a minority report, signed by Mr. Blaisdell, Mr. Frye, Mr. Cessna and Mr. Ward, of Illinois, dissenting from the conclusions of the majority of the committee, and recommending that all proceeding against Judge Durrell be discontinued. He also presented another minority report, signed by Mr. Poland.

The various reports were ordered printed and recommitted and then the House took a recess, the evening session to be for business from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

DEATH OF GLADSTONE'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

LONDON, June 18, 5 A. M.—Stephen Glynne, brother-in-law of Gladstone, is dead. W. H. Gladstone, son of the ex-Premier, inherits the estate of the deceased.

France.

COPIES OF OUR GREAT HERALD CONFISCATED.

PARIS, June 17.—Copies of the New York *Herald*, containing the letter written by Rochefort on his arrival in New York, have been seized on account of the attack on President MacMahon.

Spain.

THE GOVERNMENT FLIRTS WITH CREDIT MOBILIER.

LONDON, June 17.—The Spanish government is in negotiation with the Credit Mobilier for a loan of 50,000,000 reals.

Bad weather delays Gen. Concha's attack on Estella.

Italy.

THE POPE'S TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.

ROME, June 17.—Many deputations waited on the Pope yesterday and to-day, and presented congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of his accession, which was observed at the Vatican with the usual ceremonies.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—Steamships Great Western and Greece, from New York, arrived out.

THE INDIANA MURDERS.

Further Particulars--Two Men Arrested--Rape and Murder--Strong Circumstantial Evidence Against One Prisoner.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—The murder of the Bradley family, at Lawrenceburgh, Ind., yesterday, grows more sickening in its horrors the more it is investigated. The *post mortem* shows that the person of Mrs. Bradley was violated, and the murder followed, evidently to conceal this crime. The two girls killed were not violated. A babe in the arms of the mother and a little boy three years old were spared, being too young to testify. The implement used was an ax. The deed was probably done yesterday forenoon. The little boy who escaped was noticed by a neighboring plowman crying piteously about noon, but the terrible truth was not discovered till nearly five o'clock, and then by a neighbor's daughter, who happen to stroll into the house. The most intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood and in Lawrenceburgh. The house was a poor, low cabin, fifteen feet square, and there could not have been ten dollars of money in it. Willian and Charles McDale, two brothers, relatives of the Bradley family, have been arrested. McDale has given evidence pretty satisfactorily proving an *alibi*. William McDale is still held. He does not give a good account of his movements during night and Tuesday forenoon, and, what is worse for him, his boots exactly fit the tracks found around the house. On one foot the track shows a part of the sole of the boot, and the identical part of the sole of McDale's corresponding boot is lacking. McDale is a very rough, ignorant farm laborer.—*Enquirer* special from Springfield.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Meeting of the Association in Indianapolis ---A Pittsburgher Among the Officers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17, 1874.

The Butter and Egg Convention is largely attended. Seventeen States are represented. Hon. X. A. Willard speaks to-night. J. H. Loh, of your city, is assistant secretary. Everything is moving harmoniously.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—The National Butter Makers' Convention assembled in the Masonic Hall at ten o'clock this morning. About two hundred delegates were present. The minutes of the last meeting, at Detroit, were read and adopted. The constitution and by-laws of the Association were read, and, after amendments, adopted. The name of the Association was changed to the National Butter and Egg Association. An invitation from the Board of Trade and Real Estate Exchange for a ride around the city to see the industries and manufactures of Indianapolis, was accepted for to-morrow afternoon. President Dake addressed the Convention this afternoon, in an hour's speech on the subject of butter making. About eighty new members were added to the association to-day. The time for the annual meetings of the association was fixed for the first Wednesday in March.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Excursion Train Wrecked --- Three Killed and Many Wounded.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 17.—A serious accident occurred this morning to an excursion train on the Carolina Central Railroad. Several hundred excursionists were on their way to this city, when about two and a half miles this side of Silesville, the locomotive, two flat cars, the baggage car and the second-class car were thrown from the track. Captain F. W. Wotten, conductor, was slightly hurt. Thos. Kilbraun, express messenger, was seriously injured. Three negroes were killed and nine injured. Ten or twelve whites were also injured. There are many conflicting reports, and it is impossible to get at full particulars, as the railroad authorities have prohibited the sending of specials to the press, or any telegrams that do not pass through their office.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 17, 1874.

UNEASINESS AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

A good many stories have been started in regard to the solvency of some of the prominent officials of the railroad directly connected with the embarrassment of Turner Brothers, and to these stories, the *Post* says, is due in a great measure the unsettled feeling which prevails at the Stock Exchange.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle States and Lower Lake Region, generally clear weather, southwest to northwest winds, a slight rise of temperature and stationary or rising barometer. For the Ohio Valley, generally clear and warm weather, with easterly or southerly winds and stationary or falling barometer.

Rochefort was recognized in Dublin and hissed by the crowd.

The last ballot at Providence for Senator resulted, Burnside 43, Dixon 27, Barstow 17, scattering 19.

Base Ball.—At Boston, Bostons 12, Athletics 8. At Philadelphia, Philadelphians 15, Chicagos 6.

Dr. Edward A. Welles, of Minnesota, was yesterday elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Wisconsin.

The ninety-ninth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was very generally, but quietly observed in Boston yesterday.

Seventeen "Duchess of Oneida" two year old heifers, belonging to A. J. Alexander, of Woodford, West Virginia, have recently died. They cost nineteen thousand dollars.

The following steamers have arrived at New York: Cornwall, from Bristol; Westphalia, from Hamburg; Abyssinia and Batavia, from Liverpool, and Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

Advices from Algiers state that the Moorish insurgents invaded that city, but were repulsed by the French troops. Twelve of the insurgents were killed and a number wounded.

The proprietors of the Atlanta *Herald* have discharged their entire force of Union printers because they demanded pay for advertising matter set up in another office and published in that paper.

Meteorological observers give notice of an approach of a cyclone at Calcutta, and the inhabitants are preparing for it. The shipping in the river has been warned, and all precautions have been taken.

President Bavrious, of Guatamala, has ordered Commandante Gonzales to be shot, on the score of criminal disobedience to the military laws of the Republic. Between Magee and the government, no ill feelings exist.

Letters from Saguenay, Canada, say that there is much distress in that district. Since the snow disappeared, incessant rain has fallen, no grain has been sown and farmers have been obliged to eat their seed grain. Cattle are dying in all directions for want of food.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

CENTENNIAL FREE LIST.

Goods for the Exhibition to be Carefully Scrutinized.

Special Officer to be Detailed for the Purpose,

Prepayment of Newspaper Postage.

PAY FOR YOUR OWN PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Passage of the District Bill by the House.

The Memorialists Not Overjoyed.

The Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury.

The Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1874.

Goods for the Centennial Exhibition.

In view of the admission of goods for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia free of duty, Commissioner Johnson has now under consideration a plan whereby customs may be guarded against fraud under cover of these liberal provisions. It is necessary to devise a system for the protection of the government and the exhibition. It is the desire of the Department, therefore, to afford every facility to exhibitors, and at the same time to take every necessary precaution. It is proposed to appoint a Special Agent of the Treasury for the express purpose of inspecting these goods. The Agent will be a person not only fully qualified, in an official point of view, but with the manners and cultivation of a man of a higher grade than usually occupies these positions. Headquarters will be in Philadelphia, at which point the bulk of goods will probably arrive. Some arrangements will also be made for goods arriving at other points. As numerous communications have been received announcing the early departure of articles for exhibition, the special regulations governing this class of entries will be promulgated at an early day.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill,

as finally passed to-day, extended the taking effect of the clause requiring prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodicals, to January next. Provisions were also incorporated allowing the *Congressional Record* to go free, and prohibiting documents to be postage-paid at the place of delivery. Not much is expected from the last provision.

Provisional District Government.

Senators express the opinion to-night, that the bill instituting a provisional government for the District of Columbia, passed to-day in the House, will be considerably obstructed in its passage through the Senate.

Confirmation of Engineer Hoxie.

Lieutenant Hoxie, of the Corps of Engineers, recently nominated by the President to be Chief Engineer to the Board of Public Works, *vice* Class removed, was to-day confirmed by the Senate. This action is explained in the Senate as simply providing an engineer to the Board in the contingency of a failure of the bill abolishing that Board. Senator Allison will make an effort to-morrow, or within a few days, to have the bill taken up for consideration.

No Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The delay in the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury occasions no little speculation as to the cause. Sawyer vacated his desk last Saturday. It is understood that the position was offered to John Allison, Register of the Treasury, but was declined, as the present incumbent prefers to remain at the head of his important bureau.

Increased Taxation in the District.

During the discussion of the new District bill in the House, Governor Shepherd was on the floor. Some of the most prominent memorialists were disappointed at the summary manner of disposing of the bill. They had hoped that some amendment would prevail to reduce the taxation to a lower figure than that proposed by the committee's bill, as they are among the heaviest taxpayers in the District, and must necessarily, with others, feel the burden of increased taxation.

Pittsburgh Marine Hospital.

The Senate to-day passed the bill for the sale of the old and the purchase of a site for the erection of a new marine hospital at Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1874.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House Tariff bill is amended by the Senate Finance Committee in the following particulars: The act is to take effect on the 1st of July, 1874. The words "in value" are inserted in the silk section to determine the dutiable rate of silk mixed goods. The duty on still wines is made 40 cents per gallon in casks, and $1 60 per dozen in cases; the two per cent. allowance for breakage and leakage is stricken out. Hops are stricken out, leaving the duty at present rates. Chromate and bi-chromate of potassa, 4 cents per pound, instead of 4½ as fixed by the House. Macaroni and vermicelli, 2 cents per pound, instead of 3 and 5. Tin plates 1 1-10, instead of 1¾ per pound. The provision permitting the return of empty grain bags free of duty is stricken out. Yeast, exclusively for seed purposes, and quicksilver are stricken from the free list. The Committee on Finance propose to strike out the section allowing growers of tobacco to sell one hundred dollars, worth a year directly to consumers without paying the tax; also the section taxing one twentieth of one per cent. all sales of coin, stocks, bonds, bullion etc.

TERMINATION OF BELGIAN TREATY.

The President has approved the joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States and His Majesty the King of Belgium, concluded at Washington July 17th, 1858.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Richard L. Hoxie, Engineer to the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, *vice* Adolph Class, removed; Robert M. Reynolds, Minister Resident at Bolivia; John L. Cadwalader, of New York, Assistant Secretary of State; John T. Long, Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis, Mo.; Register of Land Office, Joseph A. Leonard, of Jackson, Minn.; Receivers of Public Moneys, Joseph D. Sena, at Santa Fee, New Mexico, and Jno. S. McCrary at Norfolk, Neb.; Postmasters—Jas. Robb, Ottawa, Kansas; H. P. Canfield, Beloit, Wis.; H. S. Towne, Ripon, Wis.; J. H. Brinkerhoff, Waupasan, Wis.; W. A. Pollock, Brownsville, Neb.; H. B. Jaggers, Hudson, Wis.; Jas. B. Stoner, Akron, O.; John Ropley, Bucyrus, O.; Geo. W. Raff, Napoleon, O.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Capture of a Man with Some Serious Charges Against Him.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., June 17, 1874.

A man giving the name of Don Milton, from Washington City, was arrested at Freeport to-day for counterfeiting, and lodged at Homer. He is said to be the same man who robbed Dr. Miller and others in this county. He is also said that he robbed stores in Lecchburgand Apollo last night.

POLITICAL.

Indian.

HON. JOHN COBURN RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—The Republican Convention of the Seventh Congressional district convened in the hall of the House of Representatives this afternoon. Hon. John Coburn was nominated for re-election by acclamation.

Kentucky.

NOMINATION OF CONGRESSMAN BECK'S SUCCESSOR.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* says: The Democratic Convention at Frankfort to-day nominated Captain J. C. R. Blackburn as a candidate for Congress in the Seventh district, to succeed Hon. James B. Beck, who declines to run again.

It is understood that Hon. Ed. Marshall will be an independent candidates. Both candidates are fine speakers, and the canvass promises to be very exciting. Resolutions were adopted in favor of free trade, redemption of United States bonds in greenbacks and thanking Mr. Beck for his long and efficient public services.

Missouri.

DATE OF DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here this afternoon and determined to call a State Convention at Jefferson City on the 26th of August, for the nomination of a State ticket.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

The Party in Vermont, Indiana and Illinois.

Fearless Utterances on Live Issues.

THE PLATFORMS AND TICKETS.

Speech of Senator Logan at Springfield.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, June 17.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer, was held here to-day. The Convention organized by the election of H. H. Powers, Chairman; George R. Chapman and O. M. Stone, Secretaries, and one Vice President from each Congressional district.

THE TICKET.

Judge Peck was nominated for Governor, Lyman G. Hinckley, for Lieutenant Governor, and John C. Page for Treasurer.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were adopted affirming adhesion to the principles of the Republican party; declaring that it alone can be relied upon to maintain and preserve the great results of the overthrow of the rebellion, that the cause of the Union and its noble defenders is sacred and ought to be kept in view as the pole star of the future progress of the Republic; approving the administration of President Grant; strongly favoring the early resumption of specie payments; thanking the President for his veto of the Finance bill, and declaring that tax and tariff laws ought to be framed so as to aid in the promotion and protection of American industry. The last resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we favor all proper and prudent measures for the improvement of internal communication between the different parts of our common country, and especially in opening to a larger commerce the line of water communication created by nature between the Northwest and the Atlantic through the great lakes and the valley of Lake Champlain.

Adjourned.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—The Republican State Convention assembled in the Academy of Music at ten o'clock this morning. The Convention was called to order by William Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Witherow. The Committee on Organization, appointed by the districts last night on organization and the selection of committees, reported through their chairman, for President of the Convention, General Ben. Harrison, of Indianapolis; one Vice President for each Congressional district; Colonel Wm. Dudley, of Fort Wayne, Principal Secretary, and one Assistant for each district; also a Committee on Resolutions of one from each Congressional district, with Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Vigo, as Chairman. The report was unanimously adopted. Full delegations from every county in the State reported, numbering in all nineteen hundred and five.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for State officers being next in order, the present State officers were nominated for re-election by acclamation, as follows: For Secretary of State, W. W. Curry; for Auditor of the State, James A. Wildman; for Treasurer of the State, John B. Glover; for Attorney General, James C. Denny; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Andrew L. Osborne. The only ballot taken was for Director of Superintendent of Public Instructions, resulting in the selection of John M. Bloss, of New Albany, on the second ballot.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then made the following report:

The Republican party appeals with pride and confidence to its past history in proof of its fidelity to the principles and its consecrated discharge of duty to the country, in peace and war. These principles and the measures growing out of them, have been stamped with the public approval. There is no tint of suspicion now resting upon its honor as a party. It has so conducted public affairs that, at the last general election, its principles and policies was accepted as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, thereby leaving that party no other hope of further success than by adopting as its return to its original and abandoned organization, or in negative hostility to the measures it has solemnly approved. It recognizes that the fact that diversities of individual opinion will exist in reference to the details of public policy, and does not seek or expect precise agreement among its members in all such details. Unity in fundamental principles is all that can reasonably be expected in a country like this, where the people are capable of intelligent thought. Unlike the Democratic party, it lays no claim to political infallibility, but it does claim that it has shown itself both ready and competent to resist all wrong and oppression, to restrain injustice, to remove the public ills when they are known to exist, and to conform the conduct of fathless and dishonest agents, and to detect and expose abuses in the administration of the government, even when practiced by its own friends. It has never failed in the work of reform, when shown to be necessary. No officer detected in corruption has escaped its condemnation, or been found worthy of confidence it may have rendered. It has never endeavored to defeat the public will, but regards the people, and no mere party organization as the primary source of all political power. By the Credit Mobilier investigation, its repeal of the salary grab, by the abolition of the corrupting medety system and of the Sanborn contract, it has shown how readily it pays obedience to the public judgment. By its searching investigation into abuses in the District of Columbia and its prompt condemnation of administrative officers, it has demonstrated its unabated hostility to the demoralizing doctrine, that to the victors belong the spoils of office. And having thus secured a record which defies impeachment and brought the country into its present condition of peace and prosperity, by measures which no party is reckless enough to assail, it has left no practical differences to be settled, except upon mere questions of administrative policy. And yet, it is a progressive party. Wedded to no class and the special interests of no class, but as the party of the people, it suits its policy to such step in the progress of the age, and agreements which mark the advancing eras of our prosperity.

The Republicans of Indiana, therefore, assembled in the State Convention, do hereby declare their unchangeable determination to adhere to all the fundamental principles for the Republican party, in so far as the future condition of the country shall require their enforcement. As the Union remains unbroken and the people of all the sections are again bound together as brethren by a common destiny and under a common flag, we favor such measures as shall develope the material resources of every portion of it, secure to all, of every class and condition, full protection in all the just rights of person and property; remove all the acerbities of the past and perpetuate the nation as the model Republic of the world.

We recognize that as the true policy of government, which shall harmonize all the diversified interests and pursuits necessarily existing in a country of such vast extent as ours, and as this can be done only by so directing legislation as to secure just protection and reward to every branch of industry, we are in favor of giving precedence to those measures which shall recognize agricultural and mechanical pursuits as entitled to the amplest protection and the fullest development; of putting a stop to large grants of public lands to railroad corporations and reserving it for settlement and cultivation; of improving the navigation of our great inland rivers; of securing cheap transportation and profitable markets for the products of agricultural and manufacturing labor; of encouraging such manufactures as shall bring the producer and the consumer in the neighborhood of each other, and thus to establish mutual relations between them and those engaged in commerce and the transportation of property; of adjusting the relations between capital and labor, in order that each may receive a just and equitable share of profits, and of building those in the possession of corporate wealth and privileges to a strict conformity to law, so that, by these combined influences the people of all varied pursuits may be united together in the common purpose of preserving the honor of the nation and developing the immense resources of every section of the Union and advancing the social and material prosperity of all its industrial and laboring classes.

We are in favor of such legislation on the question of the finances, as shall make national banking free and shall furnish the country with such an additional amount of currency as may be necessary to meet the wants of the agricultural, industrial and commercial industries of the country, to be distributed between the sections according to population, and such as is consistent with the credit and honor of the nation, will avoid the possibility of permitting capitalists and combinations of capital to control the currency of the country.

We are in favor of such a revision of our patent right laws, as shall destroy the oppressive monopoly incident to the present system and shall regulate and control the manufacture, use and sale of patent right articles for the benefit alike of the inventor, consumer and manufacturer.

The Republican party continues to express its gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic for the patriotism, courage and self-sacrifice with which they gave themselves to the preservation of the country during the late civil war, and will especially recognize the service of the enlisted men, by favoring the extension from time to time as the ability of the government will permit, of the pension and bounty laws.

In the opinion of this convention, intemperance is an evil against which society has a right to protect itself; that our whole system of legislation, throughout all the history of the State, has asserted and maintained this right, and it cannot now be surrendered without yielding up that fundamental principle of American government which places the power of passing laws in the hands of a majority. We believe that a majority of the people favor this right to determine for themselves, in their respective towns, townships or wards, whether the sale of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage shall be permitted therein, and such as will hold the vender responsible for all damages resulting from such sales.

We favor the enactment of a law limiting the power of Township trustees, County Commissioners and municipal authorities to assess taxes and increase township, county and municipal indebtedness.

Inasmuch as great abuses have grown up under our present system of fees and salaries, we demand such legislation as will so reduce and regulate all fees and salaries as will allow no more than a fair and just compensation for services rendered.

We look with pride and satisfaction upon our common school system, and regard its maintenance and support as second to no duty devolved upon the State, and we favor its faithfully and honestly administered, so that all the children of the State may be educated in the duties of citizenship and thereby become better able to perpetuate our popular institutions, and whosoever shall seek to strike it down or to impair its usefulness, will meet our ceaseless and unrelenting opposition.

We have entire confidence in the integrity and honor of the President of the United States, and our Senators and Republican Representatives in Congress are entitled to our thanks for the zeal with which they have represented the principles of the Republican party during the present session of Congress, and the Republicans of Indiana view with especial pride and hearty approval, the course of Senators Morton and Pratt and the fidelity and ability with which they have represented the sentiments of the people of this State.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted unanimously as the platform of the Convention. On motion, three cheers were given for the platform, after which the Convention was briefly addressed by Colonel Thompson, and adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 17.—The Republican State Convention met in session to-day and effected a temporary organization by the election of Thomas A. Boyd, of Fulton county, temporary President, and E. B. Bostwick and J. H. Kellogg Secretaries. After the appointment of the usual committees the Convention took a recess till two P. M.

The Convention reassembled at two P. M. and effected a permanent organization by the election of Hon. E. M. Culloon, of this city, as President, with one Vice President from each Congressional district, and Daniel Shepherd, of Cook, Secretary, with several assistance. The Committee, on the State Central Committee submitted a report, which was accepted.

NOMINATIONS.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and after several ballots, nominated Alexander M. Ridgeway, of Gallatin, for State Treasurer, and W. B. Powell, of Kane, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. F. W. Palmer, of Cook, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following platform:

We, the delegates and representatives of the Republican party of Illinois, declare the following to be substantially our political belief:

First, That emancipation enfranchisement having been secured by the thirteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States and by appropriate legislation for their enforcement, and equality of civil rights having been guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment, such guarantees ought to be enforced by appropriate statues, so that the broad aegis of freedom's power may be over the black and white citizens alike.

Second, That, as one of the consequences of the late civil war, about three hundred and eighty-two millions of dollars of non-interest bearing Treasury notes were issued to, and are now held by the people as a safe and convenient currency, it would be unwise and inexpedient, in the present financial condition of the people, to adopt the policy of immediate cancellation of any portion of such Treasury notes.

Third, That the laws for the establishment of national banks having secured to the States and Territories the best system of bank circulation ever before offered to the people, it would be no longer continued to a privileged class, but should be free to all alike, under general and equal laws, the aggregate volume of currency to be regulated by the requirements of trade.

Fourth, That we reaffirm the declaration of the National Republican Convention of 1872, in favor of a return to specie payment at the earliest practicable day. That we are opposed to any increase in the amount of legal tender notes, and favor the gradual retirement of the same, as the resumption of the national bank notes shall be increased.]

Fifth, That we commend the measures which have passed the popular branch of Congress looking to the cheapening and perfection of inter-State railway transportation and the improvement of navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Sixth, That we are in favor of an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, without the intervention of an electoral college.

Seventh, That the Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves, as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and Federal Governments, and it will aim to secure the rights and privileges of citizens without regard to nativity or creed, and it is opposed to interference by law with the habits, tastes or customs of individuals, except to suppress licentiousness, or to preserve the peaceand safety of the citizens of the State.

Eighth, That, while we accord to the railway companies of this State the fullest measure of property rights, we also demand for the people reasonable charges and rigid impartiality in the transportation of passengers and freights, such guarantees to be secured by appropriate State and national legislation.

Relying upon the foregoing declaration of principles and policy, and upon the broad, clear record of the Republican party during its fifteen years of State and Federal administration, we appeal once more to that silent, yet conclusive tribunal, the ballot-box, confident that the people will indorse overwhelmingly the action of this representative convention.

A long and exciting debate ensued during the consideration of the resolutions, after which the last sentence of the fourth resolution, as reported by the committee, was stricken out, and the whole was then adopted as amended.

SPEECH OF SENATOR LOGAN.

General Logan being called for, said he came to Springfield not to have anything to do with their deliberations or

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874.

A DOUBT whether Congress will be able to adjourn next Monday is gaining ground.

AH, WELL: we have no doubt the *Gazette* thinks it speaks the truth about the COMMERCIAL; but then it is a very dull sheet, and exceedingly liable to make blunders.

WHY not nominate the notorious TOM COLLINS as the "Independent" Presidential candidate in 1876? Every ANANIAS of the opposition press would support him.

THE *Courier-Journal* makes another frantic appeal to the Democracy for them to help it "defeat GRANT." It should try to induce them to nominate him: that would fetch it.

BOSTON is again building railroads on paper. How many through lines to the West she has constructed in this manner during the last dozen or fifteen years, is a conundrum "no fellow can find out."

THE bill some time ago passed by the House, providing for the sale of the present Marine Hospital and site in this city, and the erection of a new hospital on some other site, passed the Senate yesterday.

A DEMOCRATIC paper out in Iowa hoists the names of Senators THURMAN and BAYARD for the Presidential and Vice Presidential nomination of 1876. BAYARD is the chivalrous knight who wants to repeal the Constitutional amendments and restore slavery.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Washington having for its object the acquisition by the United States government of the Samoan or Navigator's group of Islands. It should be discountenanced. It is simply a job—another edition of the Samana Bay business—and ought not to be successful.

HERE is another immaculate apostle of public morality suddenly brought to grief. A prominent "Reform" candidate for Congress, in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, district, has just been indicted by the grand jury of the United States District Court for alleged connection with some "irregularities" in a distillery near Madison, in that State. What is the class which usually cries "stop thief" the loudest?

SOME of our Republican contemporaries have a singular notion as to what constitutes the Republican party. They should know that it does not consist alone in the Executive and those who hold the offices and draw the salaries, but that it is composed in good part of men who perform the labor, pay the taxes and do the voting. A little occasional reflection on this subject will do the Republican press no harm.

How pitiable is the spectacle of an octogenarian clutching his money bags with his last grasp, and spending his closing years in quarrels with old friends. VANDERBILT has two great lawsuits on his hands, in both of which he is defendant, the aggregate amount involved being upwards of a million dollars, and the plaintiffs being in each case his former friends and associates. Wonder whether he ever pondered the Oriental parable of the rich man and his barns?

SOME Republican papers deprecate the severity of our recent observations on the appointment of Secretary RICHARDSON to the bench of the United States Court of Claims. We cannot help it. We are willing enough to concede the honesty of that official, but if there be any reason why a man's incapacity in one office should be made the stepping stone to an appointment in another, we are wholly unable to discover it. To us it wears exactly the appearance of a blunder.

MASSACHUSETTS has every reason to feel proud of the results of the new system of art education inaugurated a few years ago. Unless appearances are deceptive, the State will a few years hence turn out an army of competent architects and designers, male and female. At the annual exhibition in Boston, just closed, the results were of the most cheering and encouraging character. The Old Bay State has a number of "notions" that might be adopted by other Commonwealths with marked profit and advantage.

How does the Senate Committee on Territories reconcile its indorsement of the House bill for the admission of New Mexico, with its declaration that to admit Colorado before it had the requisite Congressional ratio of population would be "preposterous?" New Mexico had only 91,874 inhabitants in 1870, and it is exceedingly doubtful if ten thousand have been added to the population since. Moreover, there is not a single mile of railroad in the Territory, while fully three-fourths of its inhabitants are unable either to read or write. Let both places remain as they are.

"FOR this relief, much thanks." The Washington lobby deigns to inform us that the bill for the relief of the Pacific Railroad Company will slumber in the room of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads until next session, as its friends will now take no action concerning it. Very good; and if it shall continue to "slumber" on until doomsday, so much the better. On the other hand, let the law recently passed to compel the Pacific Railroad Companies to pay the debts they owe to the United States, which now amount to many millions of dollars, be enforced with rigid impartiality.

WITH reference to the delight exhibited by the Democracy over the rumor that President GRANT contemplates separating himself from the Republican organization at an early date, it is not a little instructive to note that whatever growing friendship and partiality the Democratic party manifests with regard to him, is based solely on the supposition that he is likely to betray the great political organization which has exalted and honored him. We do not, of course, for one moment believe that the President is capable of such perfidy and ingratitude—still the matter contains an edifying moral, as showing with what an ingrained fondness for traitors and treachery Democracy is imbued.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* states, with reference to the outcry made by the *Tribune*, *World*, and other Democratic papers with regard to the overthrow of the mis-called Civil Service "reform," that of the eight or nine hundred men in the employ of the Custom House in that city, fifty have held office for over forty years; seventy-five for over thirty years; one hundred for over twenty-five years; two hundred for over twenty, and three hundred for over fifteen years. And yet these papers, and their lesser echoes in other places, would have the people believe that every Custom House in the country is turned inside out at least once a year to provide places for new favorites. It was a bogus "reform," and we have no tears to shed over its death and burial.

NOW THIS is really too bad. Just as St. Louis had begun to plume herself on having perfect facilities in almost everything requisite for the conduct of a large and growing grain export trade, she is rudely awakened to the discovery that her merchants cannot get through rates on breadstuffs to Europe at all, there being no line of vessels, either sail or steam, that makes it a business to take grain from New Orleans at any price. They take grain when they can get nothing else, but will take cotton before grain all the time. What is needed is a line of iron propellers that will carry a good load on fourteen feet of water, so as to enable them to clear the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi at all times—and such a line, unfortunately, is not in existence, or, at least, not available. The consciousness that its facilities for direct trade with foreign countries are *not* increasing, is of itself sufficiently galling to the pride of St. Louis; but the mocking jeers in which its detested rival, Chicago, will be sure to indulge concerning the matter, will intensify the bitterness of its reflections tenfold.

THE well-known temperance reformer, Dr. DIO LEWIS, recently paid a visit to Maine, for the purpose of instituting some personal inquiries into the practical operations of its Prohibitory Liquor law. He states that he did not come upon a single place in any part of the State where liquor was openly sold, yet he satisfied himself that the "consumption of drinks" in that State is enormous, the traffic having merely been "driven under cover." At Bangor, he was told by an earnest prohibitionist that there were three hundred places where liquor was sold within the city limits. Inasmuch as Bangor has only some fifteen thousand inhabitants, this gives a rum shop for every fifty persons. The plain lesson to be derived from this is, that any general enforcement of a prohibitory law, in any State, is absolutely impossible, unless backed by a general prohibitory public sentiment. And yet there are well-meaning people in our own Commonwealth who propose to tread, this fall, an exactly similar impracticable road towards temperance reform. They are merely toiling away at the stone of SISYPHUS.

EXTRA JUDICIAL SWEARING.

An item just now going the round of the press represents a gent'eman prominent in the religious circles of Chicago as having in a moment of irritation indulged in what is called a profane expletive. Having occasion to assert a certain purpose with particular force, he said—but perhaps we may take for granted that the well informed reader already knows what he said. It was one of those exceedingly mild oaths which "profane swearers" of the class for which trades are written and published, are wont to despise and reject for their weakness. In apology for the Chicago sinner, some benevolent or sympathetic scribe has already reminded the censorious public of the admirable historical precedents which might be alleged in palliation of a single transgression of the kind in question. Thus WASHINGTON swore at Monmouth when he saw General CHARLES LEE in retreat without orders or need. We have also heard of a truly religious sea captain of Newburyport who fully convinced by experience that sailors could not be ruled without oaths, used to swear on principle. It soon appeared, however, that in becoming religious he had lost the power of cursing with the proper emphasis, and at length his sailors told him that he might leave off the practice as they had resolved to spare him a duty which evidently cost him painful effort. By the way, this captain's original belief in the potency of oaths in command seems to be one of the commonest delusions. There can hardly be a doubt that many, perhaps most of the men who garnish their speech with ear-splitting oaths even in common conversation regard such appendages to their discourse as not mere rhetorical decorations but as somewhat more. They are supposed to impart vigor to speech and to imply unusual vigor in the speaker. Doubtless, oaths occasionally used under certain circumstances have served to make speech effective. LONGINUS if we rightly remember, quotes an oath from an oration of DEMOSTHENES as a noble illustration of the sublime. ERSKINE also, the celebrated advocate, once succeeded in producing a profound impression on the minds of a jury by a mere oath. We may add that the success in one or two instances led ERSKINE into the fatal error of fancying that the artifice could be frequently employed with advantage. But presently the only effect was to disgust both court and jury. Hence the contemporary poet's allusion to the illustrious barrister as the orator

"Whose oaths are rhetoric and who swears for fame."

Probably the commonness of the habit of swearing in good society in those days kept him from perceiving how difficult a weapon he undertook to wield, as to persons who do not habitually indulge in profane language, there is hardly any practice which seems more disgusting or silly than the practice of swearing. In order to take offense at the practice and to feel pity or contempt for one who indulges in it, one need not be devout, or even religious. In fact, nothing but custom, familiarity with the absurd habit enables any person of sense or education to regard it with any measure of indulgence. So far from imparting energy or vivacity to speech, it is really a discarding of rational speech, a substitution of interjections or signs of emotion for the most part inappropriate for the words fitly chosen, well arranged and luminous which express the thought and sentiment of a rational being.

Mr. EMERSON in one of his earlier works having shown sin to be holiness in the process of making, discovered in common swearing a popular recognition of the infinite. If there is any truth in this transcendental view of the subject, the American people are exceedingly devoted to the infinite, among them the infinite being is recognized with a frequency and emphasis hardly anywhere else surpassed or equalled. Even little boys in their first pair of pantaloons may here be heard swearing with an elaboration and ingenuity of blasphemy simply frightful. Of course it is mere imitation with them; they urge on the like their seniors. But there are forming a habit which may cling to them in spite of earnest efforts to get rid of it. It is a repulsive habit, to say the least of it, and though getting into evil repute among us as it has long been in Europe, its departure might be hastened with much advantage to our national credit for intelligence as well as religion.

THERE is little reason to doubt that a significance not merely personal attaches to the attempt of the Bonapartists to force GAMBETTA into a duel. The Imperialists profess to believe, and probably do believe, that the struggle for the control of France lies between them and the Republicans. The result of a *plebiscite*, they are confident, would be either the reinstatement of the empire or the establishment of the Republic, and the influence of GAMBETTA would, most likely, tell with greater effect than the influence of any other leader in favor of the Republic. While exercising the power of a dictator during the war, GAMBETTA, as vast multitudes of the French people believe, displayed many of the qualities of a great leader, and since the war, by the exercise of a degree of self-restraint which no one before thought him capable of, and especially by subordinating himself to M. THIERS in the interest of republicanism, he has mightily increased his reputation and his influence as a party chief. In fact, he seems to have managed his course during the last year or eighteen months with quite admirable art. While nobody appears to doubt about the soundness of his democracy (as his compatriots understand the thing) he has succeeded in dispelling the distrust with which many once regarded his supposed leveling schemes. Still it is evident from his temper and from his past career that to put down or to prevent the empire he would incur all hazards and assume any responsibility, and it is easy to understand the desire of the Bonapartists at the present crisis to remove so formidable a popular leader out of their way. It needs not be said that there is nothing in the method adopted inconsistent with the tactics of the party. Under the empire some of the greatest favorites at court were men ever ready to challenge opponents and thus either kill or dishonor them. It is true that GAMBETTA'S insult was a very gross one and was expressly aimed at the entire party. Mr. ROUHER, its chief, provoked by a remark of GAMBETTA in the Assembly, called attention to certain official charges against him relative to alleged fraudulent contracts reported by the commission which had been appointed to examine the accounts of the "government of September;" whereupon GAMBETTA said that "he had always replied to the questions put to him by the commission, but that he did not recognize the right of the wretches (miserables) to ask him any questions." By "the wretches" he meant the Bonapartists, as they well understood, and when the Assembly adjourned, a number of them assailed GAMBETTA and his friends with coarse invectives. No notice having been taken of these affronts, one Count de SAINT CROIX, a former officer of the Zouaves, sent the challenge, of which all have heard, to GAMBETTA. As the Republicans in general seem to approve of his refusal to fight, the plan has failed in both directions; Count SAINT CROIX has not been able either to kill the great enemy of the party or to render him contemptible by fastening upon him the stigma of cowardice. The incident is one of some interest in the social as well as the political history of France.

THE New York correspondent of the Troy *Times*, who possesses an unusually intimate acquaintance with the inside history and mystery of New York journals and journalism, states, positively, that the *Herald* of that city is for sale, although its price is higher than can be raised by any company at present. Young BENNETT'S heart is evidently in other matters than journalism. The paper is maintained in first class style in order to command a high price, but it must sooner or later be sold. BENNETT has more irons in the fire than almost any other man, and some of them must ultimately burn. Should that day ever come to pass, the elder BENNETT'S ghost will probably burst "the cerements of the grave" with its boundless indignation. But what, in such an event, would become of the incomparable "intellectual department?"

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

New wheat is pouring into market with a rush, just now.

Prosperity in grain. California wheat this year covers two million acres.

We favor the establishment of a society for giving free excursions to poor children.

The mills of the Washington lobby haven't ground out much grist this season.

Great Britain is still seriously deficient in the needful supplies of rain for the grain harvest.

The *Gazette* declines to take the trouble to think. It belongs to the aristocracy of dullness.

St. Louis claims to be growing faster than any city on the continent, perhaps on the globe.

The summer complaint is beginning to prevail at the watering places—in the shape of exorbitant rates.

Governor Hartranft has been elected President of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association.

It seems that the two Houses are far enough apart to kill the Geneva Award bill again this session.

They are to have a "sanitary" congress in Vienna this month. Pittsburgh would be a good place to hold one.

New parties cannot be made to order. They grow up imperceptibly in a general and silent change of feeling.

"Mack," of the St. Louis *Globe*, over his own signature, publishes a stinging review of "Warden's Life of Chase."

It is not true that President Grant has rented half his Long Branch cottage to Dana of the New York *Sun*.

"Perkins" wants to see us undertake to pour water into the ears of a mule. Very well: we'll call on him, some day.

This is the season when convictions of duty call clergymen away from their flocks to the mountains and the sea-shore.

A partial inflation of the currency will come from the immense crops promised by the bountiful rains of the past few days.

About as uncomfortable a man as can be found now-a-days, is your Congressman who is about to ask of "his people" a re-election.

It is only necessary for a man to rush into a New England village nowadays and shout, "the dam is gone!" to set the people instantly frantic.

A "Pullman palace car" is on exhibition at the railway station in Rome, and large numbers, from Cabinet Ministers to shopkeepers, flock to see it.

Can't you see the utter hopelessness of the attempt, by a few malcontent leaders, to frame a new organization when the people are not ready for it?

Old John Robinson's circus elephant carried his trunk across the big St. Louis bridge the other day, and the work is now pronounced a complete success.

A correspondent inquires why we pay so much attention to "Expressions," "Perkins," and other small scribblers. Simply to prevent them from sinking into oblivion.

If the ultra "reconciliationists" had their way, we should soon have Jeff. Davis and those who acted with him asking compensation for cotton used in the defence of Vicksburg.

And now people are standing out on the door steps at night, looking into the northwestern sky for the new comet, which turns out not to be a planet, as was at first announced.

There is to be a general reunion of all the living alumni of West Point, including the South, at the proposed celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Is this "metropolitan greatness?" A New York dry goods firm makes the statement that its sales, which formerly aggregated $50,000,000 a year, are now only at the rate of $20,000,000.

Apropos of the Civil Rights bill, if we are to have another battle before the rights of every citizen and of every class of citizens are recognized, there is no better time to have it than the present.

Bayard Taylor, who is now in Egypt, has secured the correspondence between Joseph and Potiphar's wife, and is going to translate it. Only one side of the question has been heard yet, remember.

The assembling of all the regular newspaper correspondents in Washington under one roof is again discussed. It is thought essential that these news dispensers should be in convenient vicinage to one another.

Russia has just dispatched two scientific expeditions, one into the district of Keme and Russian Lapland, to make geological studies and explore the traces of ancient glaciers; the other to the shores of the White Sea, to carry on zoological explorations.

It has just been discovered that the bark of the root of the silanthus tree, infused in the proportion of two ounces of bark to four ounces of water, does a desser spoonful morning and evening, is a valuable remedy for dysentery.

The Hampton normal and agricultural school for negroes, near Fortress Monroe, Va., celebrated its commencement, last week. It has two hundred pupils and twenty teachers, and is one of the most successful educational enterprises for the colored race in the South.

PERSONAL.

It is reported in Philadelphia that Vice President Wilson is enamored of a belle of that city.

Henry Ward Beecher will spend part of his vacation in the White Mountains, and the rest at the farm in Peekskill.

The printers have revived their promise of putting a type-metal statue over Mr. Greeley's grave, and mean now to carry it out.

Anna Dickinson is writing the story of her life, and dozens of young fellows in various parts of the country are earnestly beseeching her to say nothing "about that engagement."

Colonel Meacham, who came so near losing his life at the hands of the Modoc Indians, when Canby and Thomas were killed, is still at Boston, talking for the red skins. He will soon publish a book about his experiences.

Col. John Hay's new wife is described by a Chicago paper as a fine, large brunette, with eyes of oriental luster. She was reared in Cleveland, and has education and much social culture. How did his "old" wife look?

A Boston paper tells the story of a young lover who, through his moderate circumstances, being repulsed by the rich father of his intended, followed her from Pittsburgh to that city, and who, after perfecting all arrangements for an elopement, to which he supposed the lady agreeable, made the distracting discovery that she proposed to wait till *prior families* should relent. Who is the swain?

The many friends and admirers of poor "John Phœnix," the late Captain H. Derby, United States engineers, will be gratified to learn that one of the brightest and most promising young men admitted to West Point for years is the inimitable humorist's son, George M. Derby. He was appointed to the Academy a year ago by the President, and has been at a preparatory school in New York since, taking the highest honors in every one of his classes.

The Abolitionists' Reunion, lately in session in Chicago, unanimously adopted a resolution recommending the erection of a monument to Elijah P. Lovejoy, arguing that, as he died in the defense of the liberty of the press, the duty should be undertaken by the printers and journalists of the country. A good suggestion. The chief part of Lovejoy's adult life was devoted to offending and establishing the liberty of the press as a vital element of civil liberty, and he was as clearly a martyr to that principle as ever man was to any cause.

Commencement at the University of Wooster, Ohio.

The exercises of the Commencement at Wooster University will begin at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, June 21st, with Baccalaureate sermon by the President, Rev. Dr. A. A. E. Taylor.

Annual address before the Brainard Society, by Prof. Francis L. Patton, D.D., of Chicago, at 7½ o'clock Sunday evening.

Senior class meeting at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, June 22d.

Grand concert by the Great Western band, of Sandusky, on Monday evening.

Tuesday, June 23d, at 9 o'clock A. M., annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, examination of applicants for admission to Chapel.

Annual address before the Literary Society, by Rev. John Hall, D.D., of New York, at three o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Junior exhibition at 7½ o'clock Tuesday evening.

Wednesday, June 24th, 9 A. M., Commencement. Master's oration, by William Rush Taggart, Esq., of C lass of 1871.

On Friday, after the Commencement, a number of students from the different classes, together with several young gentlemen not connected with the University, from Wooster and other places, will start on an expedition to Colorado. The party will be accompanied by several Professors, and be under the direction of Dr. O. N. Stoddard. They expect to visit Pike's Peak, head waters of the Arkansas, South and probably Middle Parks, collecting specimens of geology, natural history, &c., for the University.

JOSIE MANSFIELD'S LATEST.

Was She the Woman for Whom the Grand Duchess' Jewels were Purloined?

["M. H. B," in the St. Louis Republican.]

When Josephine Mansfield left Paris eight months ago for St. Petersburg, Russia, it was understood the invitation and escort were that of the emperor's nephew, the young man who so lately distinguished himself as a judge of his mother's diamonds. By a private letter comes the news that the "beautiful American actress" for whom the jewels were purloined is none other than the famous "Joe." She never was an actress, however, having only played a few minor parts in the wilds of California, in which she failed utterly; but she delights in the title, and in Pairs always spoke of herself as an actress. Probably she has given herself that title in Russia. My informant knows the noted Josephine by sight very well, has seen her with the kleptomaniac prince a hundred times, and says it is generally know that Josephine was the recipient of the jewels, and made a good fight to keep them. As it was considered an awful thing for him to steel them, both thousand times worse to steal them for the Yankee Mansfield, they admitted the theft and carefully covered up the identity of the party for whom they were stolen. Bad luck Joe does have. For her to have those magnificent diamonds in her possession, and then have them wrested from her by the strong arm of Russian law is a worse punishment than four years in Sing-Sing, or a monument as heavy as they have just put on the top of James Jr., in Brattleboro.

STATE NEWS.

Hollidaysburg has burglars.

Scranton has the largest cupola furnace in the world.

All the iron-workers in Williamsport are actively employed.

Chevalier Wikoff is paying a visit to his native city, Philadelphia.

There are three murder cases awaiting trial in Schuylkill county.

A new oil refinery is to be erected in Oil City, south side, this summer.

Lancaster's oldest Bible is aged three hundred and forty-three years.

Alexander Campbell died in Corry, last week, at the age of ninety-five years.

The rolling mill and nail works at Birdsboro, Berks county, have stopped for repairs.

A German shoemaker named Haverstraw was found dead in Catasauqua on Monday.

Steps are being taken to form a military company in Titusville, to be composed exclusively of veterans.

Williamsport has a new paper, the *Democratic Banner*. E. B. Haines, late of the *Register*, is the publisher.

A twelve-year-old boy walked off a canal boat near Norristown while in a somnambulistic state and was drowned.

The last rail on the Berks County Railroad was laid on Tuesday. The road will be formally opened on the 20th inst.

Mr. Daniel Daugherty, a highly respectable citizen of Pulaski township, this county, died on last Sabbath day, aged about eighty-four years.

Dr. John C. Richards, the most prominent physician at Chambersburg, died a few days ago. He had practiced there thirty-six years.

John Glennon, an inebriate hailing from Scottsville, N. Y., fell into the Clarion river, a mile above Parker, on the 11th inst., and was drowned.

Beckie Snyder, of Mifflintown, was poisoned last week by eating snow ball blossoms. At one time her life was despaired of, but she has recovered.

The Coushohocken *News* says the rolling mills are now in full blast, and men who left during the winter to look for work in other localities are returning.

There is piled up about the furnaces in Scranton from one million to two million dollars worth of pig iron, for which there is at present no profitable market.

William Helen committed suicide by hanging, in Easton, on Monday morning. Depression of spirits, caused by inability to find employment was the cause.

Henry Spigelmoyer, of Oakland Mills, laid down under a tree a few days ago and fell asleep, and when he awoke a large black snake was lying on his breast.

Clarence Commandery, Knights Templar, will be instituted at Corry, on Tuesday, the 23d inst. It is expected that the officers of the Grand Commandery will be present.

An infant child of Jacob Fritz, of West Chester, got its head between the bed and the wall, one day last week, and died from strangulation before its situation was discovered.

Webber & Darr, an Altoona firm of painters, have secured the contract for painting the great bridge at St. Louis. It will require eight tons of white lead to do the work.

Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., of Williamsport, has accepted a call to become pastor of the Lutheran church at Chambersburg, and will remove to the latter place about the 1st of September.

Mrs. Hartman, wife of Rev. Daniel Hartman, of Allentown, died a few days ago. Mrs. H. was well known among the Methodists throughout Pennsylvania, and many will regret to hear of her death.

In Washington county, according to the *Reporter*, corn is growing finely; wheat never promised better: oats look thin and short; hay in some localities will be light; fruit generally good, except apples.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ackerman, of Palmer township, Northampton county, fell on the steps of her residence, a few days ago, receiving such injuries as to cause her death a day or two afterwards. She was eighty-five years old.

Washington Strong, who is erecting a Dunkard church building in Tuscarora township, Huntingdon county, was injured so badly by the falling of a piece of timber that it is feared one of his legs will have to be amputated.

Rev. George Scholl, pastor of the Second Lutheran church, Altoona, has accepted a call from the Lombard street Lutheran church, Baltimore, and will preach his farewell sermon in Altoona on the second Sabbath of July.

James Lick, the benevolent California millionaire, gives $2,000 to his niece, Mrs. John Graham, of Lancaster; and $20,000 to be expended in the erection of monuments over the graves of his father, mother, sister and grandfather, all of them buried in Lebanon county.

The Strasburg *Free Press* says: Menno Wenger, of East Lampeter township, has a calf in his possession, six weeks old, that has five legs and four tails, and upon the back bone two teats about an inch long have made their appearance.

The last way of picking pockets is the Quaker City fashion. A woman carries a baby into a car, sits down beside her customer. Soon the baby vigorously kicks the customer, and the woman apologizes. While pocketing the contents of the pocket, with the kicking baby and the customer's wallet.

It is stated that an immense steel establishment is about to be put in operation in Scranton, for the manufacture of a fine quality of steel direct from iron ore. The process will be exclusively a certain kind, called Crown Point ore, which is obtained about two hundred and fifty miles from Scranton.

The *Gazette* and *Bulletin's* weekly report of the lumber shipments from Williamsport, shows that for the week closing on the 6th of June, 4,966,434 feet were forwarded, an increase of 270,000 feet over the previous week. The shipments for the year now foot up a total of 115,391,581 feet, an increase over the corresponding period last year of 18,839,732 feet.

Levi R. Coleman has been playing naughty tricks at Altoona. He came from Philadelphia accredited as a member in good standing in the M. E. church, and secured employment with a dealer in pictures. He sold a large number of chromos on the instalment plan, collected a considerable sum of money belonging to his employer and fled. He passed himself off with the young ladies as a single man, but had a wife and family in Philadelphia.

Greene county farmers are bragging of some heavy fleeces of wool, as follows: Jonas Ely, of Franklin township, sheared nineteen pounds from a two-year old sheep. H. C. Wood, of Center township, after thorough washing, removed seven and one fourth pounds from a yearling ewe, half Spanish and half Saxony. On the other hand, the *Independent* has heard complaint that some of the sheep through the county are shearing unusually light, the clips frequently falling off a pound, and occasionally as much as two pounds, from the weight of last year.

The Washington *Reporter* tells this little tale: "Mr. Bristow, the new Secretary of the Treasury, was at one time a student of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, where he is still well remembered. He was rather a peculiar genius, and a story is told of him, that on passing the tannery of Mr. Smith he saw a beautiful white calf, and spoiled the calf skin hanging upon the fence. He at once determined upon its purchase, and after securing the hide, bargained to have it tanned with the hair on. This was done, and in due time young Bristow sported a vest made of the spotted calf skin, which he wore two or three summers, and of which he seemed very proud. Many of his old acquaintances had lost sight of him, but his recent good luck has revived the above story."

Fine black silk is now manufactured at Grueteli, the Swiss settlement in Grundy county, Tennessee, which is pronounced by good judges to be of a very superior quality. It is an entirely new industry in that State.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Plain English.

There is no good reason why an English speaking people should be doctored in Latin. If we should describe the properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in the jargon of the profession, not one reader in twenty would understand what it is good for. We prefer to say in simple words that it possesses strengthening, regulating and purifying qualities of the highest order; that the vegetable ingredients of which it is composed are eminently wholesome and salutary, and that the stimulant which is combined with them is the purest that can be manufactured. We prescribe it, not in garbled Latin, but in the good old mother tongue, as a remedy for languor, debility, nervousness, indigestion, liver complaint, fever and ague, constipation, rheumatism and low spirits, and as a preventive of every disease produced by foul air, whether it stagnates in crowded workrooms or imperils life and health in swampy districts and new clearings. So the masses say, and so they have been saying for the last twenty years.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCHOYER, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. Lawrence Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Z. Mellon, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SPECIALTIES!

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
We make a Specialty of
Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket Books, Imported Perfumes, Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Chamois Skins and Patent Medicines.
You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO TOURISTS!

LAKE VIEW HOUSE,

This House is situated on the banks of Lake Erie, one and a half miles from the town of North East, Pa., and fifteen miles east of Erie, on the Lake Shore Railroad. The place has long been known to offer superior inducements as a SUMMER RESORT to those who seek a quiet and rest from the noise and dust of a city. It has a fine Beach for Bathing, Fishing and Rowing. Groves and Carriage Drives, together with an abundance of Fruits of every variety in their season. Having leased the place, I feel that I shall be able to merit a fair proportion of the patronage solicited, and will endeavor to keep my own Dairy, thereby having fresh milk and butter. The table will be supplied with everything that can be grown on a Lake Farm. To insure accommodation, Rooms should be secured in advance by letter or telegram, addressed to H. S. SOUTHARD, North East, Pa. Ladies without escorts will be met at depot, if notified by the time of their arrival, and guests will receive every attention to render their stay beyond all reasonable. Terms per Board moderate, from $5 00 to $8 00 per week; by Board $1 50.

The House will be opened JULY 1ST, 1874.
Omnibuses and Carriages running to and from all trains. Fare to grounds 25 cents.

ISAAC ROCKWELL, Proprietor.

BEDFORD Mineral Springs.

THE BEDFORD SPRINGS will be open for the reception of Guests on the 10TH DAY OF JUNE.
Connections are made with Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., East and West, and on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, Md., for Passengers from South and West, directly through to Bedford.
Excursion Tickets can be had at Railroad Offices and Baggage checked through to Springs.
For Analysis of Water, Terms of Board, &c., &c., address

A. G. ALLEN,
Superintendent Bedford Springs.

Price of Water in Barrels, (oak)	$4 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (oak)	3 25
Price of Water in Kegs, (oak)	2 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (in Mulberry)	5 25

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

64 Mount Vernon Place,
BALTIMORE, Md.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will Reopen On Thursday, 17th of September.
For Circulars apply to
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBORR,
77th5 PRINCIPAL.

A POINTED ADDRESS.

Convinced that the system of long credits and extravagant prices (a feature inseparable from the old credit and loss system) was not sound, safe, or satisfactory to either customer or merchant, we have wholly discarded it, and inaugurated a reform which invites and, we believe, merits public confidence.

The Foundation Principle,
READY MONEY.

The goods bought and sold for Ready Money.
The very smallest rate of profit charged.
The lowest price marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation allowed.
The customer free from payments of extra profits, necessary to credit business to cover losses.
Any article not approved is immediately exchanged, altered, or another made, and if these endeavors fail, or customer prefers, the money returned in full.
Orders from the city and country executed on this basis.

INSPECTION AND TRIAL SOLICITED ON THIS RECONSTRUCTED PLAN.

Patterns sent post free. Requests should give outline of kind and price preferred.
Our Stock is the largest in the city, both in Men's and Boys' Departments, as well as in piece goods for order work.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.
The One-Price, Ready Money
CLOTHING HOUSE
818 & 820 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

DRY GOODS.

A. D. McKEE

OFFERS A
Magnificent Stock
OF
Suits, Polonaise, Lace Jackets, Parasols, Silk Umbrellas,
COMPRISING
ALL LATEST STYLES
AND AT THE
RIGHT PRICES.
No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT Closing Out SALE!

$125,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS
Marked Down to Close Out!

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.

A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW Spring Goods

JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,

In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,

In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,

The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS

In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

1874. SPRING AND SUMMER

SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

NOTICE!

All persons paying their State and County Taxes between now and the first day of July, will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.

SAM'L. KILGORE,
COUNTY TREASURER.
d

FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

New Sacques, Jackets and Shawls

New Suits for Ladies and Children.

NEW CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, &c.

At 18c. Fine Plain and Striped Grenadines.
At 25c. Striped and Plain Black Grenadines, choice goods.
Extra Good Bargains in Black Hernanis and Grenadines, all qualities.
Black Hernanis, two yards wide, at very low prices.
At 18c., Japanese Silks, well worth 37½c.
At 31c.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE

No. 6 Broad Street,

BROKERS IN

STOCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.

"STOCK PRIVILEGES," $100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (6), being "long" or "short" 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in thirty days, and $100 to $200 for sixty days. $250 and commission will purchase an A1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" and "calls," are now used by many operators in preference to speculating on a margin, as no further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. Privileges can be had from 100 shares upwards on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on Gold. For further particulars, write or send for our "Explanatory Circular." Settlement to be made at time of purchase, or on our delivery of the contracts to your agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of acknowledged responsibility and credit.

Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; P. B. Weller, 101 Wall street; H. P. Montague, of Spence, Montague & Co.; E. G. Pearl, of Pearl & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Munroe & Co., 36 Broad street; C. F. Darragon, 67 Exchange place; R. L. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE.

6 Broad street, New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 17, 1874.

Monetary affairs are still in an uninteresting condition, monotony being the feature of the market. Business is quiet in most departments of trade, and the regular demand for money is limited, although the operations in wool are now absorbing considerable amounts, and the demand from this source is likely to increase for some time to come.

It has been claimed by many leading financial authorities that it is impossible to regenerate and raise to par a depreciated paper currency. They point to the paper issues of France during and subsequent to the revolution, to the Austrian Treasury notes and to the American continental currency as proofs of the assertion.

The present Congress has spent very much valuable time in the discussion of this and kindred topics without coming to any conclusion that could be shaped into legislation. That this discussion has been useless, we would not say, for the question surrounding our national finances have been so constantly kept in the foregrounds both in Congress and the press, that the public are probably better posted now on financial matters than ever before, and are prepared to act with intelligence and decision whenever a vote is called.

England, during the wars of Napoleon, was compelled to suspend specie payments; and years after the close of these wars a law was passed which in two years effected a reform of the depreciated paper, restored specie payments and raised the currency to par with coin.

As it is the hope of every one that sooner or later we may be able to accomplish the same results, it may be well to look at the English legislation which proved to be so successful. Parliament passed the following law in May, 1819:

"1. That it is inexpedient to continue the restriction of cash payments beyond the time at present limited by law.

"That it is expedient that a definite period should be fixed for the termination of the restriction on cash payments, and that preparatory measures should be taken to facilitate and insure, on the arrival of that period, the payment in coin of the notes of the Bank of England in the current coin of the realm.

"III. That the debt of £10,000,000 due by government to the bank should be provided for and regularly paid.

"IV. That it is expedient to provide by law that from and after February 1, 1820, the bank shall be liable to deliver on demand, gold of standard fineness, having been assayed and stamped at His Majesty's Mint, a quantity of not less than sixty ounces being required in exchange for such an amount of bank notes as the bank as shall be equal to the value of the gold so required, at the rate of £4 1s per ounce.

"V. That from October 1, 1820, the bank shall be liable to deliver gold at the rate of £3 17s 10½d per ounce, and from February 1, 1821, at £3 17s 10½d; and that from May 1, 1823, the bank shall pay its notes on demand in the legal coin of the realm.

"VI. That all laws prohibiting the melting and exportation of coin shall be repealed."

Of this bill the *Financial Chronicle* says:

"This law is the only successful effort that has ever been made to raise to par a debased and depreciated paper currency of paper. This precedent, in all its essential features, is in complete harmony with the principles laid down in the recent Memorandum of the President on specie payments. The only new principle of importance set forth in that document is the repeal of the legal tender qualities of our paper money. This repeal was made necessary in England, as the paper money, though current and universally accepted then for nearly a quarter of a century, had never been made a legal tender by Act or Parliament.

"A suit involving the question whether a balance in a failed bank due to the indorser of an accommodation note is a valid set-off in an action brought by the receiver of the bank against the maker and indorser, when the bank did not at the time know of the accommodation, has just been decided in the Circuit Court of Common Pleas. The suit was brought by the receiver of the Atlantic National bank against Mr. Charles A. Dana and Mr. Edward Dunham, the former having made three notes amounting to $10,000 for the accommodation of the latter, who, at the time, had an account at the bank. The defense alleged that at the time the bank failed there was, and still is, a balance of $7,013 belonging to the indorser, Mr. Sloan, but no proof was offered that the bank knew that the notes were for the accommodation without consideration. Judge Larramore said, in holding for the plaintiff:

"This action is brought against both maker and endorser of the notes in question. If, therefore, the endorser is entitled to the equitable set-off claimed by him it must ensure to the benefit of the maker, for it would operate as a payment pro tanto of the demand in suit. At the time of the suspension of the bank no such fact as a receiver thereof existed was appointed, and at the time when the said notes respectively matured there was, and is still due and owing to Sloan and placed to his credit by said bank, a balance of $6,013 19 on account of deposits made by him therein. If this suit had been instituted against him in the name of said bank there would be no question as to the right of offset of this amount so admitted to be due upon the principle ruled and laid down in the several cases of Its, Miller vs. Receiver Franklin Bank; 1 Paige, Ch. Reps. 445; 1 Paige, Ch. R. 585; Osgood vs. Laimbeer, 3 N. Y. Reps. 491, and a Receiver under the United States Banking law has no greater powers in this respect than those conferred by the statutes of our own State. He takes the trust *cum onere*, charged with all the equities that existed against the bank at the time the legal tender of payment on the part of the defendant was established by the proof, the plaintiff is entitled to judgment for his claim, less the amount of said offset, viz: $4,255 24.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 17, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	111¾	111⅝	111	111	110⅞	111⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881	118½	118½			118¾	
U. S. 5-20's, reg	107	107			107	
5-20's, 1862	114¾	114			114	
5-20's, 1864	117	117			117	
5-20's, 1865	118	118			118¼	
5-20's, 1867	120¾	120¾			120⅞	
Registered 1867	120¾	120¾			120⅞	
5-20's, 1868	120¾	120¾			120⅞	
10-40's, reg	114	114			114	
10-40's, coupon	114	114			114¼	
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾			114¾	
New 5 per cent	103¾	103¾			103¾	
Western Union Tel	69⅞	70	69⅞	69⅝	70¼	70⅛
Pacific Mail	30½	30½	29⅞	29⅝	30	30
Adams Express	105				105	
Wells-Fargo Express	78				78	
American Express	69¾				69	
United States Express	50				50	
New York Central	92	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	92⅝	92⅝
Erie	28⅛	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
Michigan Central	73	73	72¾	72¾	73	73
Michigan Southern	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
Illinois Central						
Cleve. and Pitts	87¼				87¼	
Chicago & North'w'n	36	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	36	36⅛
Do. preferred	83				84	
Rock Island	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	95
St. Paul, common	32¾	32	31¾	31¾	32¼	
Do. preferred					42	
Wabash, common	30	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	30⅛	30
Fort Wayne						
Ohio and Mississippi	22¼	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	22¼	
Union Pacific	24	24	23¾	23¾	24	24
Chicago and Alton					100	
Harlem	127½		124		128¾	
Hannibal & St. Jos						24
Tenn. State bonds, old					80	
Do. new					80¾	
SouthCarolinas, April					19	
Do. July					19	
Missouri 6's	96½				97	

The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	83¾	84
Pennsylvania scrip	101½	
Reading	56¾	57
United Companies of New Jersey	125	
Oil Creek	4	4½
Lehigh Valley	60	61
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's	80	85
Central Transportation Company	44	45
Empire Transportation Company	51	54

—Hazard & Montagug, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

June 18, 1874	Puts. Below Market.	Calls. Above Market.
Gold, 30 days for $50	2@¾	¾@1
Gold, 60 days for $100	at m'k't	at m'k't
Western U. Telegraph	1¼@2¼	2 @2¼
Pacific Mail	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson	1½@2	2 @2¼
Harlem	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Erie	2½@3	3 @3½
Lake Shore	2 @2½	2½@3¼
Northwestern	2 @2½	2½@3¼
Rock Island	1½@2	2 @3
St. P. & St. Paul	1½@2	2 @3
Wabash	1½@2¼	2½@3
Ohio & Mississippi	1½@2	2 @2½
United Pacific	1½@2	2 @2½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	2 @2½	2½@3
C., C. & I. C	2 @2½	2½@3
Our commission buying puts or calls— every 100 shares		@$ 25
Our commission buying straddles—every 100 shares		12 50

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874.

The trade movement to-day was not very brisk in any line of business. The general aspect of business, warrants the conclusion that it will continue in the present condition—which is one of very moderate activity—until next fall, when the sanguine hope that a general revival of the activity of past seasons will take place.

In to-day's transactions, the grocery trade was light, with sugars a little easier and grain unchanged. Grain transactions were light, but prices were firm with a slight advance since the opening of the week in wheat, and a shade higher prices for corn and oats. In country produce, trade, outside of green truck, is very dull. Potatoes have recovered a little activity, but are still sold at extremely low prices. Butter has almost no sale at all. Cheese is not quite so dull, but is rather quiet. We note the appearance of cherries in the markets, which are sold by our commission merchants to the trade at $5 @ $ bushel.

Reports from the Western and Southwestern grain states report very encouraging crop prospects. From Tennessee and Kentucky, where the new crop is being harvested, an immense yield is reported. From the Northwest, very encouraging reports are received, so that we may reasonably look for a plentiful supply of grain next fall.

The foreign exports of hog products from the seven seaboard points, from October 28, 1873, to June 9, 1875, show a decrease of 38,654 barrels of pork, 23,292,573 pounds of lard, and 67,398,420 pounds of bacon, hams and shoulders. The position of the foreign exports of the new crop of hog products from October 28th to June 9, 1875, as compared with the exports from all United States ports, from November 1, 1872, to June 8, 1873, is as follows:

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs	47,351,800	29,021,000	7,730,873
Lard, lbs	196,319,146	173,026,573	23,292,573
Bacon, lbs	330,088,760	262,690,337	67,393,420
Totals	543,760,312	435,338,210	98,422,102

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river, since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,278	Cheese, bxs	200
Corn, sacks	520	Wheat, sks	0
Rye, sack	355	Oats, pkgs	2,273
Bacon, tons	15	Potatoes, bush	100

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,518	9,596	17,114
Apples, bbls	63	71	134
Cheese, bxs	1,568	1,610	3,178
Corn, sks	1,253	1,573	2,826
Wheat, sks	3,549	3,857	7,406
Barley, sks			
Rye, sks	865	969	1,834
Oats, sks	29,872	14,698	44,480
Butter, pkgs	147	178	325
Bacon, pcs	2,764	1,313	4,077
Bacon, tes	1,493	991	2,484

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On smaller sales dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Transactions in grain were not very large to-day, but a better feeling pervaded the market, and prices are somewhat improved. Wheat is unchanged at $1 40@1 45 for red winter; $1 45@1 50 for amber. Oats are steady, receipts having fallen off about 50 ₱ cent. In the past week. There is still quite a good demand, but quotations are firm at 60@65c for white; 56@59c for mixed. The inquiry for corn continues strong and prices have advanced 1@2c ₱ bushel. We quote prime yellow car at 80@82c; shelled 76@78c. The supply is light, receipts having fallen off very heavily, and a strong upward tendency is noted. There is not much doing in rye at $1 09@1 60 ₱ bushel, and the market is nominal. Barley is entirely nominal at $1 30@1 60 for No. 1. We note sales in car lots as follows:

1 car white oats, in elevator	59 c
1 car white oats, in elevator	60½c
2 cars white corn	81 c
10 cars shelled corn, on track	78 c

The sale of ten cars of shelled corn reported above, was made to a speculator, and all at same price. The following is the amount of grain received during the past two weeks:

	Bush.
Corn	21,581
Wheat	18,512
Rye	4,585
Oats	111,200
Total	155,994

Sales in a jobbing way and to country trade were moderately active to-day at 59@c above quotations.

FLOUR—Dealers in flour report a good trade with steady prices. Receipts of flour continue liberal but not in excess of the demand. During the past week 9,593 barrels have been received, making a total for the past 2 weeks of 114 barrels. Quotations are unchanged, viz: Superfine $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $6 25@7 00; family brands, $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $6 25@7 00; family brands, $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—Supply free and prices tending downward. We quote at $25 00@26 00 for loose timothy, on track at the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny hay market was quoted at $28 00@29 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2 at $25 00@26 00; clover at $22 00@$23 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@17 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Timothy is firm, and demand active. We quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt.; middlings $1 30@1 40; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 70@1 80 ₱ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—There is a very light demand for butter, and there is a large stock on the market at 15@17c for choice, with no sales for inferior grades. The stock still continues large and unsalable. We quote at 14@15c.

EGGS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 00@2 05; medium $2 45@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 35@37c at wholesale.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 80c ₱ gal; fair to good 60@70c.

CHICKENS—Five 65@75c at 00@0 ₱ pair as to size —market good.

CHEESE—There is a very liberal supply, 3,178 boxes having been received in two weeks, and there begins to be something of an accumulation. Still trade is moderately good. We quote at 14c for Ohio factory; 15@16c for Western Reserve; dairy 14@15c for Swiss.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 8@9c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c ₱ lb; choice peaches 13c ₱ lb; mixed 7 @10c; blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The supply is good and demand active at 12@13c ₱ doz. for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—We quote as follows: No. 1 ₱ lb 75c; No. 2 ₱ lb 60c.

HOPS—The hop trade is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@28c; of 1873 at 18@20c; of 1874 at 15@16c.

HONEY—Clover 25c ₱ lb; buckwheat, blossom 25c.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Barrels $2 50@2 75 ₱ box.

POTATOES—There is a little more inquiry for peachblows, as new potatoes are very high that purchasers are driven into buying old stock. Prices are selling in a jobbing way in small lots from store; mixed 95c@1 05 as to quality. New potatoes are scarce at $7 50@8 00 ₱ barrel.

SMALL FRUITS—Strawberries are in the wholesale market; cherries $6 00 ₱ case of two bushels; gooseberries $4 00@5 00. The sale of cherries and gooseberries, was moderately good. Dealers who had strawberries found no sale for them at all.

VEGETABLES—Trade fairly active. New onions 25c ₱ doz. New cabbage $1 00@1 50 ₱ doz. New peas $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl. Cucumbers $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES.

The trade among wholesale grocers was mither; quiet

CITY MATTERS.

Louisiana Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the sufferers by the late Mississippi floods:

A lady	$ 5 00
Mrs. Hawden	10 00
First English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor	101 20
J. F. Slagle	5 00
Cash	10 00

Strawberry Festival.

The strawberry festival of the Ladies' Depository, a charitable enterprise conducted by a branch of the Woman's Christian Association, will be held this (Thursday) evening at the rooms, No. 98 Penn avenue. All who can conveniently attend are invited to do so.

Fourth Ward School Teachers.

The following teachers have been re-elected in the Fourth ward (North district):

Principal—Miss Alice E. Reno.

Grammar Department—Marianne Smith, Mrs. L. W. Miller.

Intermediate Department—Mrs. J. E. Davis, Ella Erwin.

Primary Department—Mrs. Hattie Davis, Mrs. M. E. Johnston, Jennie Musgrave, Kate Neeper.

A Boy Seriously Injured.

A little boy, son of Thomas Rose, boot and shoe dealer, of Diamond street, was seriously injured yesterday by a running team attached to a wagon. The boy was in a wagon, and the runaway horses knocked him out of the vehicle. The driver of the wagon was arrested by Detective Cupples, but was subsequently released, after a brother of the injured lad had heard the statement of the driver and those of another person who had witnessed the accident.

Thirty-Third Street Sewer.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, Judge Sterrett set aside the report of the viewers relative to the assessments for the Thirty-third street sewer, on the ground that there being no system of sewerage for the East Liberty valley, the reviewers could not assess property for imaginary benefits. Major Negley argued this point when the report was pending in Councils, and His Honor set aside the report on those grounds without examining other features of the report.

Complimentary.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says of James Onslow, candidate for the Legislature from this city: "Though still *very* young ourselves, it seems like a very long time ago since we first met the facetious fellow who gains a pleasant livelihood by reporting Legislative news at Harrisburg for the Pittsburgh papers. His long experience as a reporter and observer of legislative proceedings will make him a useful and active member from the first appearance in the Legislature. Allegheny will have no abler or honester members than James Onslow, and we congratulate him on the honors awaiting him."

The Badness Of It.

Man's inhumanity and his lack of appreciation of the finer arts are a good many people mourn from time to time. Among the mourners thus created were Mr. O'Dwyer and the audience at the Academy of Music last evening. Mr. O'Dwyer, it is needless to state, is the popular Irish tenor, and the audience at the Academy wanted to hear him sing some of the Irish melodies he sings so finely. His reluctance to sing was overcome by the cordiality of his friends, but the managers of the entertainment positively declined to allow the singing to take place. Dissatisfaction only partially expresses the feeling with which this high handed action was greeted.

Police Rewards.

Concerning the propriety of giving rewards to policemen for arrests and convictions of criminals, the New York *Times* of a recent date says: "Whether detectives should in any case receive a reward for the arrest of criminals and the recovery of stolen property is a matter of general concern. The only way by which the detective service may be made efficient and respectable is to pay these officers a decent salary for their services. If this is done, all rewards which are voluntarily offered, and are not accompanied, should go to the Board of Police for the benefit of the police life insurance fund; or, what would be still better, to furnish a pension fund for those members of the detective service who, during the year, shall secure the greatest number of convictions."

A Victim of Tom Collins.

An evening contemporary, in its Saturday's issue, seems to have been itself in some way a victim of that huge joke, the ubiquitous personage "Tom Collins," in being induced to publish an article in which it was assumed that Mr. H. G. Cleveland, of the well known firm of Cleveland Brown & Co., Iron Merchants, doing business in Cleveland, Ohio, was sent in pursuit of the celebrated "myth," aforesaid.

The whole account has no other foundation than that Mr. Cleveland was in Youngstown and Niles, as stated; but the "Tom Collins" joke was completely exploded five days previous, and an effigy, duly placarded, hung in the street the evening before, announced to all the ingenuinous end of "Tom Collins" in the most public manner.

It is hardly fair to use Mr. Cleveland's name, though we presume the proverbial good nature will not be greatly disturbed thereby.

"The Hibernian."

The *Hibernian*, the Irish Catholic paper recently started in this city, makes its appearance this week under the proprietorship of Drs. Donnelly and Treacy, Mr. Stack having retired from the firm preparatory to going to Europe. The present issue is the first number of the paper under the able editorial management of Mr. James P. O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill has long been connected with the Pittsburgh press, and was until recently a member of the COMMERCIAL staff. A gentleman better fitted than he for the position of editor could not be, and he can be congratulated by the proprietors of the *Hibernian*. His fine natural abilities, his culture and the right direction of his later training, all fit him in an eminent degree for the position he has accepted, and we anticipate a very little fear of disappointment, seeing the *Hibernian* give prosperous proof of the fitness of the selection. Next week we promise an illustrated report of the Catholic State Temperance Convention now being held here.

Significant Facts.

The New York *Bulletin* contains the following, which vindicates the progress of "the universal Yankee nation":

"The ways of commerce are often inscrutable. Sometimes shipments are made seemingly on the principle that the "longest way round is the shortest way home." Some houses in Hamburg, we are stated, send their cut glassware from a Pittsburgh house for shipment to South America, as much ware is made in Europe, but there are certain styles—bowls for instance—which they have not succeeded in making; because blown at Pittsburgh. The lightness, elegant design and great adaptability of American manufactures, win many customers wherever they are introduced. Another surprise comes from Birmingham, England, where the cutlers men are uneasy at the appearance of American wares on the market. As the original material of these wares was mostly imported from England, the English tinners cannot comprehend the phenomenon. The universal Yankee nation is also if not a country of surprises, and there is no reason why it should not keep on repeating them in other departments."

CURTAILING EXPENSES.

The Police Committee's Proposition to Economize.

A sub-committee of the Police Committee met last evening to consider the necessary reduction of expenses for the year. After considerable discussion it was decided to recommend to the General Committee as follows: That the carrying of prisoners from the lock-up to the West Penn depot for Claremont, to be let by contract by which it is believed about $600 per annum may be saved. Also that an ordinance be presented to Councils reducing the police force twenty men and if necessary to reduce the detective force. It will be suggested also to contract for the watering of the street lamps.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

The Arrangements Perfected.

This evening at the Library Hall the commencement exercises of the Pittsburgh Central High School take place and as usual will attract a great deal of attention. Through some inadvertence on the part of those having charge of the arrangements we have not been furnished with a programme for publication but give a list of the graduates as follows: Elizabeth Arensberg, Emillia Arensberg, William Bonnell, George S. Davison, Mary E. Dickson, Annie E. Diehl, R. Emma Dunn, Margaret Burmine, Mary E. Hartman, Harry F. Hill, Charles H. Hoffman, Augustus C. Hoyer, Ada V. Kennedy, William G. Linay, Wm. Little, Ella S. Martin, William McElroy, Geo. M. Paisley, Mary L. Park, Clemmie C. Reese, David R. Reed, Wm. Russell, Charles S. Shaw, Mary P. Squier, Jennie Stewart, George White, George Wright, Annie Miller, Chas. W. Wightman.

THE MAYORS OFFICE ROBBED.

Hotel Thieves Property Missing.

Just previous to the hearing, on Tuesday, of the cases of the four parties arrested at the Central Hotel on suspicion of being thieves, Officer McGovern laid on the Mayors clerk desk two watches and fifteen dollars which were found in the possession of Tiernan and Hall. One of the watches and ten dollars were found on one of the parties and the other watch and the remaining five dollars on the other. They were so wrapped up in separate packages that the clerk being busy, were not at once put in a place of safety. They disappeared and a description rested upon the woman with the party and calling herself Mrs. Arrison. After the discharge of the two men Wilson and Tiernan, the same to whom the property belonged, Clerk Hartzel made out a formal charge against the woman with the larceny. Last evening she was arrested and held for a hearing.

EQUITY CASE.

Trouble Among Boat Owners.

William Schaum filed a bill in equity in the District Court yesterday, against Abraham Campbell, setting forth that he and the defendant are the joint owners of a steam tug called the Athletic, towing on the three rivers; that the said vessel was formerly owned by Lewis Hoffman and Joseph Biddell; that the latter, on the 31 of March, 1874, sold his one half interest to the plaintiff and Abraham Campbell conveyed his interest to the defendant on the 9th day of the same month; that on the 9th day of March, 1874, the defendant, without the consent of the plaintiff, took out license at the office of the Collector of Customs for the port of Pittsburgh in his own name as master, since which time he has taken and still holds absolute control of the vessel, collects the earnings and gives the plaintiff no account or statement, and has never paid any part of the earnings to him or applies the same all to his own use. He states that he has frequently requested the defendant to settle, but he has refused to do so. He also believes that the defendant has contracted debts for said vessel and has not applied the earnings to the payment of the same, and if allowed to continue he will throw the boat and the petitioner into debt. He offered to buy the interest of the defendant in the boat, or sell to him for three thousand dollars, but he refused either.

The petitioner therefore asks that a preliminary injunction may be issued and after wards a final one, restraining the defendant from navigating and controlling the said vessel and that a receiver may be appointed to settle the affairs equitably between the two partners.

THE HAMNETT TRAGEDY.

Trial of Ernest Ortwein for the Murder of John Hamnett.

Additional Testimony for the Prosecution.

The Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

Identification of Articles Found in His Possession, Etc., Etc.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, Judge Stowe presiding, and resumed the trial of Ernest Ortwein for the murder of John Hamnett.

Robert Calhoun was recalled, and testified that he never saw Ortwein ill tempered; he was always quiet and modest, and seemed to be on good terms with the Hamnetts, and frequently played with the children; he could talk English a little. (The witness then described the position of the bodies when found in the ruins.) Witness lived about ten minutes' walk from the house of Mr. Hamnett, but could see it very plainly.

TESTIMONY OF MR. VONDERBY.

Christian Vonderey, sworn—Resides near Homestead; knew Mr. Hamnett; lived about four or five hundred yards from him; knew the whole family; often visited them: last saw Mr. Hamnett on Tuesday before the murder; Ortwein was with him at church; I walked up with them; don't remember of ever seeing Ortwein at church before; saw Ortwein on the Tuesday before the murder; first heard of the murder on Wednesday morning; a neighbor awoke me and several of us went directly to the place; the house was burned down when we got there; this was about five o'clock in the morning; the body of Mr. Hamnett was first taken out; it was nearly burned to ashes; think the boy Smith was next taken out; three bodies were taken out that morning; recognized the body of Mr. Hamnett by his clothing.

Cross-examination—No other member of the family was with Mr. Hamnett on the Sunday Ortwein accompanied him to church; never saw him with the children, but observed him in company with Robert Smith; saw Ortwein on the Tuesday evening before the fire, at my father's house; he was there from eight to ten o'clock in the evening; he came on foot; he talked both German and English, but I could not understand either very well.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WEST.

Johnson G. West, sworn—Reside at Homestead; was well acquainted with Mr. Hamnett; he lived next door to me; on Sunday evening I heard of the murder between eight and nine o'clock on the morning of April 26, 1874. The witness here described in detail the position of the bodies, giving a minute account of the removal of the remains of the victims from the ruins of the fire.) Did not know Ortwein; the first time I saw him was on the Sunday before last; times; the remains of four of the children were found the first day, and those of little Emma the second day; when I saw Mr. Hamnett in his coffin I knew the body was found, suspicion rested on him.

TESTIMONY OF MR. ACKERMAN.

Frank Ackerman, sworn—Lived near Mr. Hamnett; and worked for his house in fifteen minutes; knew the family; had some dealings with Mr. H.; saw the fire on arising that morning, and immediately left my house; it was half past three o'clock in the morning by my watch; I am accustomed to rise very early; there was no person present when we got there; the inside walls and partitions had all fallen in; the roof had been burned off; the front portico was still blazing; suppose the fire must have started before midnight; I have thought there was something wrong because no there being no person about; messengers were sent for the nearest neighbors, and on their arrival we discovered the bodies burning; the fire was then quenched and the bodies removed; never saw Ortwein until I saw him in court.

Cross-examined—Have been in Mr. Hamnett's house; he had dogs; would judge that the fire started before midnight.

Redirect—The dog met us as we approached the fire between the house and hay-shed and barked at us.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HORNER.

John Horner, sworn—Lived about three-quarters of a mile from Mr. Hamnett's house; lived with him for two years; left him over two years ago; Mrs. Hamnett and children were not acquainted with the boy Robert Smith; (The witness corroborated the preceding witnesses in the discovery and the final removal of the remains of the victims.) Never saw Ortwein but once until he came into court.

Cross-examined—Called at Mr. Hamnett's after I left; saw Ortwein there; Ortwein came to work for Mr. Hamnett; Mr. H. had two dogs; there was only one of them found after the fire.

TESTIMONY OF GEO. WILSON.

George Wilson, sworn—Reside in Mifflin township and knew the Hamnett family; (the witness here described the discovery of the fire and the finding of the bodies; the ruins were thoroughly examined by the witness and his friend man Ortwein, the report being that he had been burned with the rest.

On cross-examination the witness stated that there was little left of the remains of Mr. Hamnett; there was nothing left but a body which he could be identified; the same may be said of the other victims; Smith's body was the least consumed; Ortwein was with the boy Smith a great deal.

Charles Schultz, another resident of Mifflin township, corroborated the statement of Ackerman.

THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, sworn—On the 30th of April went to Homestead with Dr. E. A. Wood to hold the *post mortem* examination; it was about five o'clock in the afternoon; the first body examined was that of the boy Smith; the right side of the skull was found to be injured evidently as by two blows; there were also three incisions in the neck; the blows could have been inflicted by the edge of a hatchet or an axe; the wounds on the head were sufficient to cause death instantaneously; Mr. Hamnett was next examined; the anterior portion of the skull and eye were crushed in by a violent blow; I think the blow was inflicted by one; the entire pole of the axe must have struck; the blow was sufficient to knock the whole left of the little girl was a cinder of the spinal cord; one tooth was all that was left of the child; the next body was that of Mr. Hamnett; the front part of the skull appeared to have been crushed in by the pole of the axe; that we could not tell; however, there was a fracture around the back part of the skull, which was perforated by a bullet; would have caused death; a severe blow would be required to produce such a fracture; (remnants of clothing shown to the witness); identified a garment as to the reasons why they knew the wounds were inflicted before the fire; the hair of Mrs. Hamnett was burned off; the wounds on the head were produced during the progress of the fire; a terrible blow would be required to produce the fracture of the head to produce the fracture around the head of Mrs. Hamnett; the presence of large quantities of blood showed that the wounds had been inflicted before the fire. No cross-examination.

HAMNETT'S VISIT TO WEST'S.

Samuel G. West, sworn—Knew the Hamnetts for twenty years; saw Mr. Hamnett frequently; he visited at my house; we attended the church; last saw him on the night of the murder; he and Mrs. Hamnett and children; between five and six o'clock I went to the Hamnett residence to get some hay cut; I met Mrs. Hamnett on the road; she told me she was going down to our house; told her she had better wait and go with the carriage; Mrs. Hamnett and the children were in the house; Hamnett and I and my hired man went to the barn to cut hay, and after cutting awhile Mr. Hamnett went in to supper; Ortwein and they returned we were about done; after supper turned the machine until the hay was cut; then went for their own stock; Hamnett was talking about taking three bushels of potatoes to Mr. Porter's, and as I had the wagon up he would take them in my wagon; Mrs. Hamnett said he had better put on another coat; he wore a "sack" coat, but changed it to a heavy frocktail coat; he had on but one coat; he had on a dark vest; he had on a brown vest; he and Mrs. Hamnett went down with me; this was about seven o'clock; (clothing shown); identified the vest as part of the clothing worn by the deceased Mr. Hamnett.

At half-past twelve o'clock the Court took a recess for one hour.

Afternoon Session.

Court reassembled at half-past one o'clock, when Samuel G. West was recalled. When Hamnett, his wife and I left the house on the evening of the murder to go to my house, Ortwein was at the barn; the children and the boy Robert Smith were at home with Ortwein; Mr. Hamnett left Robert Porter's for about an hour and a half; Mrs. Hamnett and I went on over to my house and then Mr. Hamnett came over and we went up stairs to the sitting room; both Mrs. and Mr. Hamnett were in their usual good spirits; they remained at our house until after ten o'clock, and then I accompanied them to the gate where Mr. Hamnett left his family while I think it was then half-past ten o'clock; next saw Mr. Hamnett in the ruins of the building; recognized the remains of Mrs Hamnett by the peculiarity of her chin, which protruded considerably; Mr. Hamnett had worn a breastpin on the evening when she came to our house.

Cross-examined—They left our house about half-past ten o'clock at night; it was quite frosty; it was quite moonlight; the moon was no wind stirring; it was quite still; Ortwein was in the barn when we left Hamnett's; never spoke to Ortwein after I went into the wagon; Mrs. Hamnett said to her husband, "I gave Ernest the fifty cents;" Mr. Hamnett replied, "I forgot to give him the fifty cents; saw Hamnett at church the Sunday before the tragedy; Ortwein was with Hamnett; never saw him at church; Hamnett had dog, but I did not see them the night I was there; I might find it I would like Hamnett and his wife three quarters of an hour to go from our house to their house.

Re-direct—Myer's store is about a mile and a quarter from Hamnett's.

THE STOREKEEPERS' TESTIMONY.

Peter Myers, sworn—Keep a store at Homestead; knew Mr. Hamnett by sight; it is a very rough, hilly road from Hamnett's to my store; on the Tuesday evening before the fire, at my place Ortwein bought some sugar; he then got some cigars, and he bought a "pocketful of three cents' worth of candy; he tied them up in his handkerchief; he paid for the candy; there was one lot; he was in my store about ten minutes; didn't see him come to the store; there was a little child in the store; Geo. West came into the store while Ortwein was there; when persons come on horseback I can generally tell; Ortwein was in front of the store; he got the horse when he went out, and I handed him the candy; he went in the direction of Louis Miller's tavern.

Cross examined—I knew Ortwein lived with Mr. Hamnett; saw him in the store at other times; he said he wanted the candy for the children; he got candy for the children on another occasion; saw Ortwein in my store on but two occasions; he was sober on the night in question; saw no flask in his hand; think Ortwein left the store between eight and nine o'clock; Ortwein spoke to me in German.

ORTWEIN AT MILLER'S.

Louis Miller, sworn—Keep a tavern at Homestead; knew John Hamnett; don't know Ortwein; learned of the fire about eight o'clock the next morning; was in the saloon attending bar the evening previous; don't think Ortwein was there that evening; can't recollect of seeing him there; if I had given him two or three glasses of beer I would have recollected it; there are no other customers in the vicinity; waited on all customers myself.

Cross-examined—The first time I saw Ortwein was in the court-room.

Thomas Wilson, sworn—Live a little above Homestead; was in Miller's saloon the evening aforementioned; was in Miller's saloon on Tuesday evening; was there over a half hour; Will Ilum [phonetic] was there; don't recollect of seeing him there; if I had given him two or three glasses of beer I would have recollected it; there are no other customers in the saloon